

BOYS and GIRLS FIGHTING the KAISER

"THE boy and girl energy of the country is worth the services of half a million men on the firing-line," said Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the famous juvenile court judge, when asked how the children of America could help win the war.

"We are in the greatest war of the world's history," said Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo in his message to the youth of America, "and we must win this war. We can and we shall win, if the boys and girls of America say so, and mean it, and feel it, and live it, as the boys and girls of '76 felt and lived and helped."

"The nation needs that sort of boys and girls today. Not to beat our drums, nor to load our muskets, but to start a great work which must be done. It is the part of the boys and girls today to give an example of self-denial and sacrifice, to teach fathers and mothers, to teach the grown people of the nation that we still have in every young heart the spirit of '76 when the boys led our soldiers into battle, and the girls fought beside their fathers at the cabin walls. The lesson is 'thrift'—saving to the point of sacrifice—self-denial of everything unnecessary."

Young America needs no urging to do its part for victory. Reports from the schools show that the youngsters are making sacrifices and doing their share of war work with the spirit of the boys and girls of '76.

In Greenwich, Conn., is a remarkable school. It is self-governing, the boys and girls having equal voice in school affairs with the faculty. Every Monday morning the children and teachers hold a war council. Government policies of importance and reports of the nation's needs are discussed. Letters and messages of human interest from soldiers of the allies and friends in service are read and the inspiration of brave deeds and patriotic self-denial is impressed upon the young minds.

Every member of the council who does at least one hour of war work daily is awarded a badge of citizenship. The council owns a large and businesslike gray book, in which is recorded each citizen's activities for the day, and you will find such jottings as these:

"Loigh, age seven: Cutting snips for pillow pads for the wounded, 30 minutes. Knitting squares for comforts, 20 minutes. Tasting scrap-books for soldiers, 15 minutes: 1 hour and 5 minutes."



KNITTING THEIR BIT

"Billy, age thirteen: Chopping wood for 1 hour and 30 minutes and giving money to Liberty loan fund."

"Helen, aged twelve: One and one-fourth hours knitting one sock. One-half hour making newspaper candles."

Who will say Leigh, Billy and Helen are not hard-working patriots?

Every morning the school sends a parcel of knitted work, pillows for the wounded and other much-needed articles to the Red Cross headquarters.

Students of a fashionable girls' school in Connecticut have pledged themselves not to use sugar, or eat bon-bons while the war lasts.

A series of pamphlets containing war lessons which will instruct the school children in the aims and needs of the United States is to be distributed by the government. The first will deal with types of social organization. By the experience of the war it will be shown how interdependent are members of a modern social group. The

lesson for the seventh and eighth grades and the first year of high school will describe the life of a colonial family as an example of a fairly independent economic unit. The lesson for the lower grades will deal with the things society makes and uses.

The second pamphlet issued will deal with production and conservation.

In a letter to school officials President Wilson said last August:

"The urgent demands for the production and proper distribution of food and other resources has made us aware of the close dependence of individual on individual and nation on nation. The effort to keep up social and industrial organizations, in spite of the withdrawal of men for the army, has been revealed to the extent to which modern life has become complex and specialized."

"These and other lessons of the war must be learned quickly if we are intelligently and successfully to defend our institutions. When the war is over we must apply the wisdom which we have acquired in purging and ennobling the life of the world."

"In these vital tasks of acquiring a broader view of human possibilities the common school must have a large part. I urge teachers and other school officers to increase materially the time and attention devoted to instruction bearing directly on problems of community and national life."

MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernel Cullied From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

European War News

A dispatch from Petrograd says that General Hoffman, commander of the German army invading Russia, has been ordered to a communication from Ensign Krylenko, bolshevik commander in chief, inquiring if an armistice would be declared, by saying that the Teuton advance would be continued until a treaty of peace was signed and carried out along lines laid down in the German peace terms.

Further evidence of the growing strain in relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of the latter to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia is given in an official dispatch received at Washington from France. It quotes the Austrian premier as formally replying on February 22 that Austria-Hungary will take no part in military action against Russia or Rumania and will not send her troops into Ukraine.

The British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which went down in the Bristol channel, was torpedoed, according to survivors, 34 of whom were landed at Swansea, Wales. Nothing has been learned of the fate of the others, including Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies. There were approximately 200 persons aboard the hospital ship.

The British steamship Philadelphia has been sunk by a submarine. It left New York with a cargo for British ports on February 11, and was torpedoed about February 20.

The Japanese, according to reliable authority, intend to take action in Siberia at an early date. The situation in Siberia is considered grave, owing to the inability of the Cossack general, Semenov, head of the anti-bolshevik movement in that vast territory, to secure allied support, for which he has appealed to the Japanese.

German forces have occupied Reval, on the Estonian shore of the Gulf of Finland, 200 miles west-southwest of Petrograd, after an engagement with the Russians. This announcement is made in the official report from German general headquarters.

British casualties reported to London in the week ended Monday were 3,571, the lowest of any week for several months.

It was announced in London that Germany's peace terms have been rejected by Nikolai Lenin, the bolshevik premier, and Leon Trotsky, foreign minister. Lenin asserts the demoralized and retreating Russian bolshevik army refuses absolutely to fight.

Domestic

The war department announced the retirement of Brig. Gen. James Parker, who has been in command of the National army cantonment at Camp Custer, Mich.

Federal agents raided the headquarters in Brooklyn of the Pastor Russell foundation and seized books and papers. The raid was made in connection with the arrest of followers of the sect in Toronto, Ont., who are charged with publishing a book alleged to be seditions.

Airplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation beginning April 15, the post office department announced. Eight machines will be furnished by the war department.

Additional disclosures, both from witnesses and letters, showing the Chicago packers in efforts to stifle competition in the food industry, were made at Chicago before federal trade commission examiners. Small dealers, who confessed fear of financial ruin because of their testimony, told how Swift & Co., either "steam-rollered" them out of existence or brought them into line.

The license of Moses Newberger of Amsterdam, N. Y., has been revoked, the United States food administration announced, because of sugar sales at more than reasonable figures.

An indefinite respite has been granted five negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, sentenced by court-martial to be hanged for participation in the Houston riots. Appeals for clemency, reaching President Wilson from clergymen and negro organizations were the cause.

The death list of the Red Cross liner Florizel, wrecked at Broad Cove, is 102, with 44 saved, according to a wireless message from Cape Race, two miles from where the ship lies broken on the rocks.

Thirty officers and enlisted men of the naval tug Cherokee are believed to have been lost when the vessel foundered in a fierce gale off Fenwick Island Lightship, 22 miles from the Delaware capes. The survivors who got away on the first life raft were safely landed by a British steamer.

A soldier of the United States cavalry border patrol was shot through the arm while patrolling the border near San Elitario. The soldier was riding with a comrade when two Mexicans opened fire.

U. S.—Teutonic War News

Japan has directed inquiries to the United States government to test their feeling toward a proposal to institute joint military operations in Siberia to save the war supplies stored at Vladivostok and along the Siberian railroad.

Two more American soldiers died in the hospital from the effects of gas shells fired by the Germans during an attack on the American trenches in France. Throughout the day groups of men were discovered who suffered from the effects of the poisonous gases and by night the victims numbered about sixty, most of whom are not badly affected.

German Imperial Chancellor von Hertling's speech in the reichstag continuing the discussion of the war aims of the belligerent powers has not changed the situation. In the opinion of high officials at Washington, instead of marking an advance toward peace, it is regarded rather a deliberately calculated to strengthen the hands of the German militaristic party by endeavoring to convince the German proletariat of the impracticable nature of President Wilson's aims as disclosed in his most recent address to congress on February 11.

Three American soldiers were killed and nine badly "gassed" in two formidable gas attacks made by the Germans on the American positions in the Toul sector with projectors. The enemy also heavily bombarded the American batteries with gas shells, but without result.

An official communication issued at Berlin says: "The auxiliary cruiser Wolf has returned home after fifteen months in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. The Wolf brought home more than 100 members of crews of sunken ships and articles to the value of many million marks."

American-built ordinance of the latter type and heaviest caliber—10-inch, 12-inch and 14-inch rifles—are in service on the sector of the western front held by the American army and on the Italian front, it was learned at the war department.

An American patrol in the Chemin des Dunes sector, in conjunction with a French patrol, penetrated a few hundred yards into the German lines and captured two German officers, twenty men and one machine gun. A number of the enemy were killed and wounded. There were no American casualties.

Foreign

The Spanish steamship Igotz Mendil, with a German prize crew from the Pacific ocean on board, is ashore near the Skaw Lighthouse, says a dispatch from Copenhagen. Two of the prisoners aboard are Americans.

The outbreak of lawlessness in County Clare, Ireland, is announced officially in London, made necessary the sending of additional troops to the county to assist the police. County Clare has been declared a special area under the defense of the realm act, which is tantamount to martial law.

A revolution in Germany was predicted by Doctor Cohn, independent socialist deputy, in an address to the reichstag, the Volkszeitung of Cologne says. Doctor Cohn's address, made during the debate on the peace treaty with Ukraine, threw the reichstag into an uproar.

A revolution is in progress in Costa Rica. The present government of Costa Rica came into power in consequence of a revolution in January of last year. President Gonzalez was overthrown by General Tinoco, who assumed the presidency. The United States has not recognized the Tinoco government.

Washington

Members of the senate and house military affairs committees, high army and navy officers, representatives of the allied missions in Washington and a large number of civilians witnessed the first demonstration of the Brownian motion machine gun. It was staged under the auspices of the ordnance department. The new weapon met every test.

Sensational charges that rules and orders of the national food administration at Washington have enabled the big meat packers to gain control of practically all of the country's output of certain food products and restrict the business of their small competitors were made at the hearing in Chicago before Federal trade commission.

Food Administrator Hoover issued a statement denying Francis J. Heney's statements that food administration employees were exerting an influence in the interest of the packers.

Exemption from the stamp tax by short-time notes given by member banks to federal reserve banks to facilitate issues of Liberty bonds and War Savings certificates was agreed upon by the house ways and means committee.

Complaints charging unfair trade practices were issued by the federal trade commission against 38 manufacturing firms, as the result of a long and intensive investigation which has revealed "very serious and unhealthy condition in certain industries."

Application of railroads operating in Missouri for increased interstate passenger rates, based on intrastate tariff increases recently allowed, was tentatively approved by the interstate commerce commission.

"The next Liberty loan will bear interest at a rate of 4 1/2 per cent," said Representative Meeker of Missouri, on the floor of the house. "I have that information direct."

Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Chicago's Battling Dan Loves a Fight and Gets Two

CHICAGO.—Dan Yates, no address, makes a specialty of fighting policemen. If there is anything in particular that Dan loves it is to maul a copper. They didn't know that up in Hinton G. Clabough's office, and thereby hangs a tale of much action. Albert Smith, special officer for the Rock Island, who took Dan in tow in Hinky Dink's port of call, weighs 255 pounds. Also Operative Sweepie weighs 319, and is agile, yet Dan Yates himself is no slouch, about 6 feet 3.

It was Al's busy day. He had just turned in a report on a cache of barreled booze, and the revenue department had made the guilty man pay \$3,000 revenue and penalty after digging the stuff up. Now, Hinky's was a safe haven for those who sought to escape the rigors of shoveling snow.

Dan, fighter of policemen, was there, and, witnesses said, was cursing certain persons named Wilson, Hoover, and McAdoo in no uncertain terms. He reviled them individually and collectively in rare words. Albert Smith, free! from one victory, put the comealong upon Dan and he landed in the federal building.

They had got the search of him just as far as a bottle of heroin when Dan cut loose. My, but he cut loose! In a flash a flood of red blood was spurting from Al's head and his lip shed more.

Down at Harrison street, where they booked him on a collection of charges, they searched him again and he tried to whip some policemen. Dan shed cocaine, heroin, bottles of mysterious liquid, and some unidentified collection of drugs as the skies shed snow.

"Refined Gentleman Escorts" Available in Gotham

NEW YORK.—Add to the list of uncommon professions that of the Refined Gentleman Escort. Ladies or gentlemen escorted to the theater, business or sightseeing. Excellent references. Rates reasonable. If anybody has a grudge against fat, self-satisfied old Father Knickerbocker and would picture him as others see him he would do well to talk for half an hour or so with J. Frank Kerrigan, the town's leading, perhaps its only exponent of the gentle art of refined gentleman escorting. After nearly a year's experience with escorting visitors Kerrigan has summarized the general outside of little old New York about as follows:

Broadway is less attractive than Main street in Lansing, Mich. Manhattan's Chinatown is slower than the Colonial colony in Birmingham, Ala. The Bowery is a joke to tourists from Pueblo, Colo. To anybody from south of Philadelphia or west of Buffalo the greatest city in the world is insufferably tame; to the men, at least.

"But New York isn't entirely to blame if men from the short grass don't always like it," said the gentleman escort. "Most of them belong to town boosters' clubs back home and come here loaded down with figures intended to convince us that we are just a few laps behind their own budding metropolises."

"A gentleman from Indiana wouldn't concede that New York has a single thing that isn't matched in Muncie till I took him to the Aquarium. Then he had to give in. He had never been so close to salt water before and was forced to admit this exhibition was something new to him."

Detroit Girl Posing as Boy Held Her Job One Year

DETROIT.—Frances Tarillon is the handsomest kind of a boy, with just a bit of debonaire swagger, but you must speak to her as Miss Frances, for though yesterday she was a boy, today she is a girl—a rather involved way of saying that the police discovered her to be masquerading.

Frances has the appearance of a ruddy-cheeked boy of fourteen years. No one would think of calling her "Miss Frances" as she stands there in a natty brown suit, stylish shoes and jaunty soft hat tipped rakishly up on one side.

And for a year no one ever did know. Frances walked the streets of the city as an errand boy, she worked in a grocery owned by B. J. Worthman. There wasn't any task too hard nor too disagreeable and for weeks the grocery man valued the services of a cheerful worker.

Miss Tarillon seemed somewhat surprised that anyone should be curious to know just why she preferred to be a boy.

"Why, I can make much more money as a boy," she said, thrusting hands in trousers pockets. Her voice is deep and full, with a pleasing, sonorous quality.

"I wouldn't be here, either, if it wasn't for some of my friends who knew me well. It is probable they tipped off the police. Well—" and Frances smiled and there was pride in her success. She had her hair cut in the latest mode and combed straight back in the manner affected by high school lads.

Risks His Life to Save Wolfhound From Icy River

NEW YORK.—"By golly! That's a fine specimen of dog," exclaimed Patrolman McCarthy, as a wolfhound trotted up and down in front of the Pennsylvania ferry house at Cortlandt street. The bluecoat addressed the remark to Joseph Cane, a Staten Island ship-worker, who stood near.

Cane, a friend of the patrolman, has deep regard for his opinions.

"Well, Mac," said he, "if you think the dog's a good one, he's worth having."

So Cane ran for the dog and the dog ran for the ferry house. Down the pier they went, dodging in and out among trucks and motorcars. The ferry boat Chicago was just pulling out. She was only a yard or two away when the dog reached the end of the slip hard pressed by Cane. Hasty decision between leaping for the boat and falling into his pursuer's hands was necessary, and the dog chose the former course. The leap fell short, however, and the boat drew out, leaving the dog standing on a cake of ice in the water.

Seeing the animal's plight, the Chicago's captain stopped his boat and backed up. A deckhand leaped the dog, but the latter wriggled out of the noose. A crowd gathered and watched the dog struggling in the water amid the ice. After desperate efforts he reached the end of the slip rack, pawed at it, vainly trying to climb. Cane went out on the top of the rack, dropped between the piles and pulled the dog out of the water.

Climbing with great difficulty to the top of the slippery rack, Cane swung the big dog to his shoulders and, amid yells of approval from the folk on boat and shore, slowly retraced his steps.

Austrians at Los Angeles Harbor Divided by the War

LOS ANGELES.—Austrian subjects at the harbor are divided into two camps as the result of the crystallization of sentiment following the declaration of war by the United States against their mother country. Most of the Slavonian colony at the harbor is out of employment as a result of the restriction against alien enemies, but the two factions that have formed as a result are looking at the situation in entirely different lights. Members of the Jugo-Slav Progressive club are zealous patriots, supporting Uncle Sam in the war even to the extent of enlisting in the Serbian army after being barred by their nationality from joining the American colors.

Nearly all the Austrian fishermen at the harbor came from Dalmatia, a Slav province. Both the Dalmatians and the Serbians speak the Croatian language, being separated more by religious sects than those of blood and literature. The Serbians belong to the Orthodox Greek church, while the Dalmatians are mostly Roman Catholics.

In the declaration of war against Austria, the progressive Slavs see a great opportunity and many of them would fight under American colors if they could.

There is another element of considerable proportion at the harbor, however, still holding allegiance to the Austrian government in sympathies as well as in name, and the feeling between the two factions is quite bitter. Still a third element is composed of a small minority of naturalized Americans who hold aloof from either side.

TO OUR BOYS IN SERVICE

By HARRIOT GAYLORD OF THE VIGILANTES

Many of you are in France already; others play a strange new business on waters beneath which treacherous iron devils hunt human prey; the greater part are making ready to go somewhere "over there" to uphold the honor of our nation. Once it was your dream to cross snug oceans to gay lands which stretched out beckoning hands; now the hands that beckon are bleeding and torn, and you are shipped off secretly, suddenly, carrying little except the clothes on your backs, the laughter on your faces, and the courage in your hearts. Winged and followed by our prayers, our "Good lucks," our "God speeds," our devotion, yes, our reverence, you set forth on this greatest of all crusades.

Yes, a crusade. You were born and reared in a different era, an era of padding living and trivial interests; an era when comforts were good and luxuries better; when making one's pile in order to get ahead of one's neighbor was the goal toward which a large part of mankind was selfishly, unconcernedly striving. Heroism? Yes, you had read about it in books at school. Odysseus, Richard the Lion Hearted, Napoleon, had once given you dreams and thrills. But heroism was out of date in the sophisticated world in which you were setting down to live tame, sophisticated lives. Suddenly this world burst into flame. Across the seas the old era became over night a forgotten age. Uncountable heroes are flashed into being and all in the day's work blew their souls out for God, for homes, for country, in their effort to stem the avalanche of evil which sought to overwhelm the earth. The Crusaders of old were dreamers, fighting for high sentiment and an empty tomb. These later Crusaders were at throat grips with the Giant Evil, broken loose with his legions from hell organized, disciplined, concentrated, and hurled on the unsuspecting, unorganized, scattered, bewildered forces of Good—forces never able to grip him in an iron embrace and stain

their eager daggers with his treacherous life blood.

Could you by any chance keep clear of such a fight? We didn't raise our American boys to be soldiers—or did we? Are unseen hands these days crowning our very commonplace boys with laurel wreaths and pinning on our breasts two huge M's as our Disinherited Service Order? Makers of men! For this new nation of ours has to its ideals and its heroic examples to which we could point you, and men we have tried to teach you to be, sometimes spasmodically, sometimes with white flame earnestness—men in outlook, men in practice—and in this strange new world which has replaced the old, to be men at your age today means to offer life and hopes and dreams willingly, gladly, for this man's job of cleaning away the slime the Hun has spread over the earth and making it once more safe for decent generations to come. If the war drags out a weary length, no boy with red blood in his veins will want to free his future unless he has girded himself up as you have done to the splendid, terrifying pitch of heroism demanded in this hour of the world's agony.

Many of you could not wait, but went out in the first white heat, telling the lie which sealed you Canadians and thrilled the hearts of listening angels. When at last our American shackles were broken, the rest of you leaped into the ranks of heroes at grips with Apollonius. You have passed beyond and above us! Your fathers and mothers, your teachers at school and college, used to scold and threaten and punish you; now you can hold them up with the bayonet and shoot them if they argue or disobey! We used to shake our heads sadly and fear some of you would come to evil ends; now you are all our heroes! We may not tell you how we feel. We greet you with a glad "Howdy?" and speed you with a gay "Good luck!" while we try vigorously to forget down that lump of pride, regret, grati-

tude, confound-the-Huns, apprehension, reverence, and still other things which will get into our throats and dim our eyes as we watch you march gallantly away on your crusade. Where will it end, we sadly ask ourselves? You go on with your fine young bodies, your good brain stuff, your sensitive hearts, because that is the game for men and gentlemen to play. Will you come back with all that is splendid in you crystallized by this experience into vivid, honorable manhood, or are there little consecrated plots in France and Italy which you will make forever America? In the lap of the gods lies your scroll! It isn't the goal that matters but how you run! That American boy whose man's heart drove him to France at the first outbreak of war and who splendidly ran his race to its end beneath a white cross in the soil hallowed by the blood of innumerable heroes, left behind words for you from the heart of his own experience. Listen to Alan Seeger!

"Nothing but good can come to the soldier, so he plays his part well. Come out of the ordeal safe and sound, he has had an experience in the light of which all life thereafter will be three times richer and more beautiful; wounded, he will have the esteem and admiration of all men and the approbation of his own conscience; killed, more than any other man he can face the unknown without misgiving—that is so long as death comes upon him in a moment of courage and enthusiasm, not of faltering or of fear."

You will not falter, our fighting men from America! All that is best in us goes with you beyond the seas. Fight for us also a little, we beg you, when you fight for your homes, your country, and your God! Keep us in our hearts as we keep you in ours, and come back to us when the big job is finished, clear eyed, clean hearted heroes, ready to tackle that job of building up a new and better tomorrow above the ruins and chaos of today!

Nursing a Grouch.
Mr. Crimmonbeak—This paper says that a woman should not nurse a grouch.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—Oh, well, if she marries one and he's sick, how can she help it?

High Spots.
Bill—When he goes out for a good time he always hits the high spots, doesn't he?
Gil—Well, he sits in the top gallery at the theater, if that's what you mean.

Where He Was.
Mr. Dumpsey (who catches Johnny among his mother's fresh tartes)—Look here, Johnny! What are you up to?
Johnny (indistinctly)—Up to the ninth, pa, but they're awfully small.—Pearson's Weekly.

Thanks Was Not Enough.
"That man made a hundred thousand dollars in six months last year." "He ought to thank his lucky stars!" "Oh, he has to do more than that. He's in the theatrical business."

TRADE BRIEFS

Mirror glass is needed in Peru. Wrist watches are wanted in British East Africa.

Suit hangers and trousers presses are wanted in New Zealand. Cottonseed oil and other vegetable oils are in demand in Canada.

There is a market in Colombia for general merchandise suitable for department stores. These supplies will be purchased by a man who will visit this country in the near future.

Norwegian experimenters report that whale fat has been successfully substituted for other fats in the manufacture of margarine.

Due to the high price of butter, there is a demand for oleomargarine in Newfoundland. A list of importers in St. Johns has been sent to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, 724 Customhouse, this city.

A Chilean bank wishes to secure agencies for various kinds of American merchandise needed in that country.

Spain presents a field for the sale of machines for turning wooden shoe lasts and wooden heels for women's shoes.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, presents an excellent market for American shoes. There is also an opportunity to sell shoe machinery in the city. Shoes are now made almost wholly by hand in the local shops.

There is an opportunity to introduce American windmills into the Australian market. Firms interested in exporting these supplies should communicate with E. H. Eklund, Queensland State Hydraulic Department, Brisbane, Queensland.

Sheep will be imported by the Japanese government from Australia and sold at nominal prices to farmers for the purpose of encouraging the local production of wool. It is stated that \$150,875 will be appropriated annually to aid the industry and that one million head of sheep will be raised in the next twenty years.